A NOTARY PUBLIC'S POWER.

Mrs. Dr. Dogge Committed to Jail For Refusing to Make Depositions.

WORKING TO SECURE RELEASE.

Articles of Incorporation Filed - A Habeas Corpus Case Granted Which Did Not Release the Prisoner-Lincoln News.

IFROM THE BEES LINCOLN BUREAU. A new change was rung in the cerebrated Dr. Dogge case with the creditors of C. G. Herold in chambers before Judge Pound vesterday, the action being one in habeas corpus to secure the release of Mrs. Bertha Dogge, wife of Dr. Dogge, from the county jail and the ourtody of the sheriff, she having been committed there the day before for refusing to testify or give in her deposition before a notary. It will be remembered that after the trial and conviction of Heroid on the charge of defrauding his creditors, and the trial and acquittal of Dr. Dogge as an accessory in the case, that the creditors, Hart Bros. and others, through their attorney, commenced a civil suit against the Dogges, Mrs. Bertha Dogge having at about that time purchased a large and commodious property on the corner of P and Sixteenth streets. This civil suit was brought by the above mentioned creditors against Mrs. Bertha Dogge, Otto H, Dogge and Christain G. Herold to subject the property held by Mrs. Dogge in her name to the payment of the Herold debts. Notice was served on the Dogges to appear before W. J. Houston, a notary public of this city, so that their depositions in the case could be taken. The Dogges acting, it is stated, under instructions from their attorney, refused and failed to appear, whereupon the notary issued an attachment for Mrs. Dogge, and when she was brought to the notary's office she refused to testify and was by the notary committed to jail for contempt. Immediate steps were then taken as before narrated, for the release of the prisoner through a writ of habens corpus. The point at issue in the case the legal question, seems to be as to whether the defendants can be compelled to testify in a court of deposition, they being residents at the place where the suit is instituted and where it will be heard. It does not appear that the question as to whether the notary exceeded his power in committing the woman to jail is the one of prominence, but rather the question is up for settlement whether depositions can be taken in the locality where all parties reside prior to court times. That such depositions may be required is often met with the argument that life is uncertain, that location is uncertain. and that sudden callings away are often improvised by those who do not wish to testify, and on these grounds the right to demand depositions in important cases seems to be often conceded. The onestion in this case of extra judicial powers being conferred on a notary public, in the way of commitments, is one of interest, and the BEE will furnish the decision that the case will bring in a future arti

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION of the Union Hydraulic Drain Tile com-pany of Omaha have been filed with the secretary of state. The articles state the general nature of the business to be transacted as the manufacture and sale of hydraulic drain tile and sewer pipe machines and tiling and sewer pipe. The amount of capital stock is fixed at \$60,000 and may be increased to as much as \$200,000 by a two-thirds' vote of the stockholders. The corporation commences business with the filing of the papers and has as the day fixed for its termination the 2th day of July, 1985. The article was signed by the following incorpora-tors: Robert J. Carson, Jeff W. Bedford, Abraham R. Sauer, Mrs. Laura Martinovich and Willis D. Sherman.

Articles of incorporation of the Chad.

ron Waterworks company have been filed with the secretary, the articles setting forth the object of the company to maintain, build and operate a system of waterworks for the city of Chadron, in-cluding the laying of mains, hydrants, etc., and the purchase of real estate upon which to build the works. The capital stock of the company is fixed at \$50,000, divided into shares of \$25 each, the corporation to commence business July 16 and to continue for ninety-five years. The signatures to the articles comprise the names of thirty-two citizens of Chadron, the names themselves being indicative of the push that the corporation will give to their work. If the works are put into operation at once Nebraska can boast a two-year old town supplied with waterworks.

IN COUNTY COURT.
The case of Frank Skinner, bound over by the police judge on a charge of rape, was up before Judge Parker on a plea of habeas corpus, which the judge sustained, holding that the police judge had no ju risdiction as examining magistrate in criminal matters arising outside the corporate limits of the city. There are a number of lawyers who have expressed a decidedly opposite opinion to the judge's rulings in this case, but it rests as one of those points in which judges disagree Young Skinner was not allowed his libhowever, the judge remanding him back to the custody of the sheriff, to be held until a new complaint could be lodged against him. The complaint was duly forthcoming, and Skinner can now have trial before the county judge, while all the little nasty details will be re-announced to court nangers-on, who in such matters become so interested.

in county court, waived examination and was bound over to answer to the charge at the next term of the district court The attorney of the Law and Order league is asking a speedy disposition of the case in which James and his partner appear as prosecuting witnesses on the grounds that these two witnesses are inxious to be reiensed from these duties. The county judge seems to be of the opinion that the witnesses, James and Whiteomb, cannot be bound over to the district court as witnesses in all these cases on the grounds that the charges are all misdemennors instead of felonies.

tion known only to themselnes. In police court this morning eight cases of the usual order were rapidly disposed of and two others were passed. These two others are thought to be parties who robbed a drunken man of \$20, but as the ntoxicated party has sobered up and left town the testimony will be lacking and the prisoners will be treated as vagrants. Lincoln people can make a crack base

Whether, therefore, these two parties are

on hand at district court time is a ques-

hall club of their home team if they liberally patronize the games. The man-agement propose to hire, as speedily as possible, the best material to be obtained, and they ask public support in their The city council closed a contract with

City Engineer Rosewater, of Omaha, to do all the engineering work for the twenty miles of sewerage in this city for the sum of \$5,000. An office for the under workmen and sub-engineer will be opened here at once. George Hocknell, of McCook, a mem-ber of the hast legislature, and Represen-tative Varner, of Sterling, Johnson county, are at the state capital, looking

over the scenes of former achievements Court Reporter Myron E. Wheeler, of Judge Post's district, is in the city,

no reside aere. Returning knights from the great Toronto gathering of Knights of Pvinns, report the most magnificent entertainment on record during their visit there, and they speak of themselves as prize Inners with becoming modesty.
The second of the series of Lincoln-Leavenworth base ball games occurs at the park to-day, and the signs are promising that it will be a great game. Two

more of the new men secured by Lincoln will be introduced to the public. Yesterday hotel arrivals at different Lincoln hotels numbered the following as among the Nebraskans: E. Coleman, Courtland, J. S. Thompson, Fairbury, Ed Wintcomb, Friend, D. J. McDonald, Grand Island, M. Sovereign, N. M. Ferguson, York: Geo. H. Stewart, Stockville, J. B. Long, Bentrice, R. M. Rendavis, Wm. Coburn, Omalia, H. D. Wilson, Nebraska City, C. F. Came, River-ton, W. J. Agnew, Alex, Laverty, Ash-

land; Geo. L. Bean, Omaha. HE BURIED TONS OF COIN. Squire White's Rich Deposit of Money in His Hot-House

and Garret. Squire Aaron White, the most eccentric man in eastern Connecticut, died a few days ago at Thompson, aged 80 years, says the New York Sun. He was a lawyer, and everybody in his neighborbood knew him, because he had a level head. His many eccentricities gained him even greater fame. He was born in Rnode Island, When Governor Dorr was the executive head of the state Aaron was the attorney general. He was a man after that queer politician's own heart, and he took part in the great Dorr rebel-lion. Squire White had to fice after the insurrection had been suppressed, and he came into Connecticut and settl Thompson, in the little village of New Boston, a few rods from the Quinnebaug lepot on the Norwich & Worcester rail-

At last he lay down to die of old age and then, although his mind was clear, and a lawyer and several neighbors asked him about his estate, he kept mum about the hot house. He "didn't care to talk about money," he said, "but he had a will, properly made out, in the bureaudrawer, that would explain things." fied peacefully, and not many days after his burial his executors and other persons gathered at his farm-house to how much money he had left, and what to do with it. By the terms of the will all his property had been left to a brother who lives in Hackensack, N. J., and has tusiness in New York city; document said nothing about the conservatory or any other property except the dwelling and the land. The execu tors were puzzled. They felt sure that Squire White must have had a deposit of coin somewhere, because he had been colecting it for many years, but there was nothing to indicate that it was in a bank, and visits to banks in eastern Connecticut helped them not at all. Where was it, then's they asked themselves. At last a bright idea popped into the brain of Perhaps it is buried in the hothouse

or secreted under the floor in the garret. The idea was acted on at once. men began to dig. They dug down into the earth for several feet in the conservatory, and the spade struck something solid. They unearthed it. It was a moldy and rotting cigar box. The cover fell off, and it was found to be packed solid full of pennies of all dates in the last thirty or forty years. Again they dug, and everywhere in the hothouse, at a depth of about two feet, they upturned a eigar box packed either with pennies or nickels or silver or gold pieces. Over the whole ground they went with their soades, sometimes turning up gold and sometimes silver pieces or pennies. search was continued for several days, and after all the ground had been dug up and the eight boxes stacked, it was found that over four tons of coin had been taken out of the earth in the hot-Next they went to the garret, and under the floor was found many hundred dollars of gold and silver.
All the coin, about \$6,000 or \$7,000, was

at once shipped in bags on freight cars to Squire Aaron White's brother in Hackensack. Many of the cigar boxes in the garret had been badly gnawed by rats, but the rats got away with none of the wealth. Mr. White's plan during the latter part of his life was to buy pennies directly from the government; by the government system of exchange be could get \$1.20 in pennies for He was especially fond of pennies, and there were so many of them that in shipping them to the heir his executors used big grain shovels with beveled edges to shovel them into the sacke in which they were forwarded to New Jersey.

St. Jacobs Oil will cure the worst ease of neuralgia in a night. Thousands

THE FAITH-HEALERS. Prayed for Knitting Machines and

Got Sewing Machines Instead. Chicago Tribune: The faith-healers met vesterday at No. 15 Washington street. Brother Somerville made his first appearance at the meeting and delivered the opening address. He related some of his experiences. There was a woman in this

city who had become separated from her husband and was leading a wayward ca-reer. Her husband had spent all his money looking for her and at last located her here, but he was in Minneapolis at the time and had no money to pay her fare. Mr. Somerville heard of this predicament and prayed for a pass. Then he made a tour of the ticket offices. At one place they told him the fare was only \$2. Mr. St. John, of the Rock Dana Hyde, one of the parties arrested Island Road, without a question gave him by the law and order workmen, was up a dend-head ticket. Again, he prayed for \$5, when his own family were begging for bread, and the Lord immediately answered him. The speaker was an out-and-out infidel for sixteen years. His wife prayed for him continually for twelve years, but seemingly without ef-fect. One day, while crossing the prairie toward Humboldt park, he saw a tent in the distance, and under the impression that he was going to a circus he went to

> step toward his conversion.
> Brother Webb once asked a friend if she didn't think the Lord knew every one who had an ailment by name. She replied she did. He asked another person and he replied: "Well, He might know my christian name, but I don't think He knows my surname." Brother Webb assured him the Lord knew it and could

the camp-meeting and took the initial

spell it backwards. A letter was received from Michigan in which the writer asked if the Lord ever cured collepsy, as she had a daughter suffering from that allment. A four-months-old child was reported healed by prayer. Brother Ellis said that last week had prayed for some knitting male misunderstanding, because in answer he received some sewing machines. He expects the others next week. Prayers were offered for a boy present afflicted with rheumatism, and a letter was read from California requesting prayers. Re-quests were also made for a girl of fourteen suffering from infidelity; a woman with a cancer; a man who drinks too often; a father with rheumatism and kid-ney troubles; an intemperate son, and a woman in Michigan suffering for sixteen years, who is partially healed.

Halford Sauce-invaluable to all good

HE TOUCHED TOBY'S TOPKNOT

ing friends and seeing his wife's folks, An Ohio Convict Takes in a Trusting Parson and Escapes.

> The Story of Charley Clark's Escape from a Penitentiary-Personsting a Preacher to Perfection.

For obvious reasons the keepers of jails and state prisons make it a point to suppress all particulars of escape so far as ies in their power, and as escaping prisoners seldoon boast of their deeds, the public remain in ignorance of much that is deeply interesting regarding convicts and those employed to guard them.

The escape of Charles Clark, alias Charles Stetson, alias Red Charley, and alias several other titles, from the Ohio state prison some years ago, was a fair sample of the genius and desperation of a professional crook who had been "settled" for seven or eight years for robbery. From the moment Clark entered the prison he began making mental notes for future use. The number of doors, the location of guards, the defences of various windows, the lay of the sewers, the thickness of the walls-every point was noted and stored up in his memory. He was assigned to a cell on the ground tier. In three days he had estimated the distance to the outside wall to a fraction of an inch. His idea was to remove one of the flagstones from the floor of this cell and tunnel out, and within sixty hours after being received in the rison he was at work. chisel which be managed to secrete and bring in from the shop, he scraped out the cement from around the stone. One of the corridor sentinels passed his door every half hour, during the night and it was two weeks before Clark had the stone ready to lift out. He found a foot of concrete under the stone, and be went through that and hid the dirt in his bed. calculated that the sewer for that wing ran within fourteen feet of his cell and he wasn't right. He wanted to make sure of it simply to carry off the dirt from his tunnel. For many weeks he dug at night unsuspected by the sentinels, but as he had to carry the dirt out in his pockets each morning, but made slow progress. It was nine weeks before be struck the sewer, which was of brick. When he had made an opening the sewer gas poured out in such quantities as to almost sufficate him. Indeed, it poured through the tunnel and filled the dor until the prison officials were alarmed and began to search for the cause. Clark had to go down and stop up the hole, and he was made all for a week. At the end of that time he tried it again, but the gas was worse than before and he found himself obliged to give up the undertaking. He could have easily run the tunnel, but there was no other way to dispose of the dirt. He replaced the flagstone, cemented it with dough and his efforts were unsuspected. Clark had been in prison about five

months when he concocted another plan. From some local convicts he got the name of a minister of the gospel in the county who somewhat resembled him in general appearance. He also ascertained that the man was very timid and kind-hearted. Pretty soon Clark was seized with an "indisposition," and while not sick enough to be sent to the hospital, he was excused from work in the shop and permitted to remain in his cell. prison chaplain found him an eager listener to his exhortations and matters were soon so shaped that he was led to believe that Clark had something on his was the case, the prisoner hesitated just long enough to put the chaplain's curiosity on edge. Yes, he had something on his mind. It was something the Rev. Toons Green ought to know. call at the prison some day he should hear a confession which would clear up a great mystery and set certain things

For three or four days Clark beat about the bush, playing the chaplain for all he was worth, and the result was that the Rev. Tobias Green visited the prison with his mind made up to listen to some stange and wonderful confession. was not Clark's day for confessing realized that he was a bad-b-a-d man, and was quite willing to talk about his soul and his future, but he would tell his story some other day-the day after tomorrow. An appointment was made for that day with the Rev. Tobias Green, and he departed, feeling that he had greatly softened the heart of a desperate man. Clark's "indisposition" increased somewhat, just enough to keep him in his cell and to prevent him from being too closely watched. The chaplain came in and prayed with him, the doctor sent him a few doses of quinine and whenever any one looked into his cell the man was

lying on his bed. At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the day designated the Rev. Tobias Green put in an appearance. It was midwinter and the day was so cold that the preacher was well bundled up, having on a heavy overcoat and a fur cap and muffler. day was so dark that some of the halls were lighted. One of the hall masters conducted the preacher to Clark's cell and left him, and the good man took the convict by the hand and anxiously inquired after the state of his health. more than two minutes had clapsed before the preacher was lying on his back on the bed, with a gag in his mouth and his thoughts terribly mixed up from a rap on the head. When he had got matters straightened out he was stripped to his shirt and drawers, and his hands and feet were securely tied. Clark had pre-pared himself for the job, and it was done n a prompt and thorough manner. In side of ten minutes he was dressed in the preacher's clothing, while the latter was covered up with the blankets. Then the convict sat down with his back to the door and kept up a mumbling conversation for half an hour. During this time, as he himself related, he poured into the preacher's our all the stories he had ever ard to the detriment of the "cloth. He finally ended by singing a hymn, and when he passed outside the ceil door he turned and said, in a voice meant to be heard by the hall watchman

"Good night, my son. I truly hope that this visit has been the means of doing you good. I will come again to-morrow, if possible."

With that he started for the hall, and

watchman passed him to the wicket. This was unlocked without question as also were all other obstructions to iberty, and he reached the street out the slightest hindrance. He had relatives in the suburbs of the city, although the fact was not known to th prison officials, and he walked straignt to house and was taken in. The Tobias Green remained passive until the ur came for the men to be locked up. when he was discovered. An alarm was at once sent out, but Clark was safe. He remained secreted in the house for about a month, and was then shipped away, and his capture was never effected. In relating his story be said that the five or six minutes necessary for him to pass out of the prison aged him more than two years of his life.

They Staked the Preacher. Chicago News: A gentleman from Da-kota tells us how the fund was started for building the first Methodist church erected in Bismarck. The town was young and was practically in possession of the gambiers. Fare banks and all sorts of gambing schemes were run

openly and without fear. One large ambling establishment was situated in huge tent near the center of town, and thither went the Bev. Mr. Buil, who had come to Bismarch to establish a Methodist church. Mounting a poker table in the middle of the thickly crowded tent. Mr. Bull proceded to speak for Christ. At once the busy gamblers inid down their chips and turned to jeering the preacher, some of them even pelting at him with whatever came easiest to hand. Presently the elender form of Dennis Hannifan, the boss gambler and feather-

moved toward the preacher. "Hold on, loys, said Dennis, this is no way to treat a stranger I know a thing worth two o'this. At this Dennis took off his hat and passed it around among the gambiers, who each put in a chip. And, taking up this strange collection. Dennis walked up to the table, dumped the hatful of chips upon it, and

weight champson of the piace, arose and

There you are, stranger; that's for you." But, " said the clergy man, "what am I

"Well," replied Donnis, "it's yours, and you can do what you please with it. You can eash it or buck it, just as you like." Buck it!" said the hely man, "what is

Why, play it in, you know; bet it on ne of the games. Mr. Bull preferred to "cash the chips in," so he went to the proprietor of the place, got \$47 for the chips, and with that began the fund which built the Methodist church, in which a figurishing

A BEGGAR'S ROMANCE. Once the Belle of Salt Lake and Now

Compelled to Grind a Hand-Organ. Did you ever notice the little old oman who turns the crank of a wheezy hand-organ on one of the Chicago via-ducts. Day after day, summer and winter, rain or shine, she is seated there on a ittle camp-stool gringing out the same od distracting tunes. Hot or cold, she always wears the same faded gown and the same threadbare shawl is al ways drawn tightly across her should ders. A little black bonnet, rusty with age, is pulled well down over her forehead so as to hide her pinched and care worn features. Perhaps you caught a chance glimpse of her pale face and saw something in the pitiful expresson that caused you to pause for an stant and drop a coin into the little tin It probably never occurred to you that the life history of this street beggar is interlined with a choice bit of romance You certainly never dreamed that the numble creature before you was once the elle of Salt Lake City, a leader fashion, and the heiress to millions. Ye she was. She is the eldest daughter of John Brigham Young, one of the wealth iest men in Utah, and a favorit niece of the once famous Mormon prophet. She was reared in Inxury and received a liberal aducation. Gifted with rare musical talents she became cele-brated among her people as an accom-plished vocalist, and at one time was the principal contracts in the choir at the tabernacie. She was her father's joy and just as she was budding into woman hood he pledged her hand to a rising young elder who had been netive in proselyting for the Mormon church. daughter remonstrated, but without

A short time before the day set for the wedding she was secretly married to a young newspaper man. He was a gentile. When her father got wind of the marriage he renounced his daughte and east her out of his house. She fled with her husband to New York, where he obtained employment as a reporter on a morning newspaper. Shortly after, his eyesight became affected and he was unable to retain his position. Then came savings were soon exhausted in trying to restore the husband's eyesight, and after three years' treatment he became, totally blind. Though disinherited and reduced to poverty, the devoted wife remained true to her marriage vows. She wrote to her father, begging him to aid her, but receiving no reply sought for employ-ment. Every one turned a deaf ear to her appeals for work, and as a last resort she accepted an engagement in a concert There her splendid voice attracted attention, and she was able to earn enough to give her blind husband a comfortable home. Their prosperity however, was short-lived, for not long after she was prostracted by sickness an the fever robbed her of her voice and left her but a wreck of her former self. heartened in spirit and feeble in health she began the life of a street beggar wandering from place to place, finally locating in Chicago, the Mecca poverty-stricken Bohemians. Although dragged down to the very depths of despair and degradation, she stendfastly clung to the sightless old man who unwittingly caused her downfall Recently a woman who knew the beggar many years ago saw and recognized and by close questioning elicited the sad story of her unfortunate career.

Halford Sauce is capital for dyspepties. Well Hitched.

Detroit Free Press: One of the waiters the hotel in Grenada, Miss., told us that a colored wedding was coming off that evening, and several white people went over to the house designated to ness the affair. The happy couple finally stood up before the minister, who said: 'Samuel, you an' Lucinda am shortly to be jined together. Does you desire to "No, sah."

"How am it wid you, Lucinda? Does you want to flunk afore desc yere white

"No, 8ah." "Den you two hitch hands."

Samuel, does you take her fur better or wuss? Am you gwine to do de fa'r thing by dis yere gurl, whos' fadder was killed on the railroad up nigh Jackson?"

"Lucinda, does you realize de seriousness of dis opportunity? Am you gwine to stick to Samuel clean frew to de ment day, or am you gwine to trifle

ize gwine to stick." chill'n, in de presence of dese yere white men from the norf, one of whom subscribed two bits yesterday to help build up de meetin' house dat blowed down by the sightione, I de-nounce you as hitched, fined an' mar'd cordin' to the law an' gospel. go 'long an' behave yerselves", Now you

Geo. W. Tompkins, M. D., 78 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes June 9, 1883: "I take picasure in recommending Allcock's Porous Plasters in all cases of general Debility, especially where the pains are severe over the regions of the Kidneys, Liver and Chest; marked improvement occurs soon as relief from suffering is obtained. For Lumbago these Piasters surpass liniments, &c."

J. F. Riley, of Riley & Bro., a well known Chicago plumbing firm, is in the city for a few days.

100 Boses One Pollar. Is inseparably connected with Hood's Sarsaparilia, and is true of no other medicine. It is an unanswerable argument as to strength and economy, while thousands testify to its superior bloodpurifying and strengthening qualities. A bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 160 loses and will last a month, while others will average to last not over a week. Hence, for economy, use only Hood's Sarsabarills.

PROPHETS WITH A PURPOSE.

The False Ories of the Cattle Barons of Western Nebraska.

Detailed Report of the Rainfall in Reith and Adjoining Counties -Crop Prospects Upexcelled.

OGALALIA, Neb., July 20:-[Correspondence of the Brr. |- The cattle men are only too anxious to prove western Nebraska an arid desert, and notwithstanding the thousands of contented settlers they cannot yet reconcile themselves to the loss of free range. Drought was redicted by them before spring opened, and they have hailed the general drought which has extended from Ohio to Texas as an exense to deery Keith county in particular, where the influx of settlers has been greater than elsewhere, and almost every government section occupied To test the truth of these reports 1 visited Keith county, and drove 140 miles in different directions, and can present the following report: Abundant snow fell all through March, and also in April. During all the spring rains were frequent and abundant. June 21st a very heavy rain fell, so that the water has stood in hollows and depressions up to the present time; June 28th a light rain extended over the country; July 10th a beavy rain fell in southeastern Keith, making sod down three inches, and permiting breaking to be resumed; July 17th a light rain fell everywhere, and in southeastern Keith a very heavy rain: July 19th a six hours' continuous mentle rain occurred and at the present moment. July 20th, it is drazzling, with rain threatening, the sky being wholly overcast. On my trip I entered Keith county near

Dexter, drove to Ogaialia, thence northwest ten miles and back, then twenty miles further southwest into Colorada returning by slightly different road enes fourteen miles southwest and north and west to Ogalalla. I did not isit southeast Keith where rain was Everywhere there was an bundant harvest of small grain, especally oats, which will yield from forty to sixty bushels to the acre on old ground. last year's sod. Even on this spring's breaking I saw good fields of oats which will vield from twenty to thirty bushels On old ground the stand of corn was better than anywhere else in the state that I had visited and this included the Republican valley as far west as Cambridge, the main line of B. & M. to Kearney and the Platte valley by team from Central City to Ogalalia. where in Keith was the corn shriveled or fired. Sod corn is not as good as last The stand is very thin, owing argely to the depredations of gophers, hich skillfully follow the line made by the planter and take every kernel. Sod orn planted by hand makes a much showing and in some localities promises from ten to twenty-five bushels. The only yellow corn I saw was some sod corn planted in a sand draw. Vegetables are sourcely as good as last year. potatoes not being so large, although a numerous crop, but everywhere the sod gardens are yielding good measures of peas and beans. From Ogalalla south for twenty miles on one side of the road or the other there is an almost continnous strip of dark green corn, and nowhere did I find a single settler discouraged or anxious to sell out. On the contrary, our beaviest farmers are breaking all they can, and many settlers have from 160 to 320 acres under cultivation, As everyone knows, this has been a par ticularly dry summer, but the rainfall statistics will show that rain, more frequent and in larger quantities, has fallen in eastern Nebraska than anywhere east

of the 101st meridian. The B. & M. has run two surveys through southern Keith, and evidently means business. The question of wells is proving much less troublesome than expected. They are found in places at a depth of a few feet only, while water is a sure thing at 200 feet on the top of the divide and at 130 feet on the south line. Yours truly. A. EMERSON.

How a Married Woman Goes to Sleep. Cincinnati Enquirer: There is an article going the rounds entitled. "How the Girls Go to Sleep." The manner in which they go to sleep, according to the article, can't hold a candle to the way a married woman goes to sleep. Instead of thinking what she should have at tended to before going to bed, she thinks of it afterward. While she is revolving these matters in her mind and while snugly tucked up in bed, the old man is scratching his legs in front of the fire and wondering how he will pay the next month's rent. Suddenly she exclaims James did you lock the door?"

Which doors' says James. "The cellar door," says she "No," says James. "Weil you had better go down and lock it, for I heard some one in the back

yard last night."
Accordingly James paddles down the stairs and locks the door. About the time James returns and is going to bed she remarks: "Did you shut the stair

"No," says James.
"Well, if it is not shut the eat will get up into the chamber." Let her come up, then," says James,

ill-naturedly. 'My goodness, no!" returns his wife; she'd suck the baby's breath." Then James paddles down stairs again and steps on a tack, and closes the stair

door and curses the cat, and returns to the bedroom. Just as he begins to climb into his couch his wife observes: "I forgot to bring up some water; suppose you bring up some in the big tin." And so James, with a muttered curse goes down into the dark kitchen and falls

over a chair, and rasps all the tinware off the wall in search of the 'big" tin. and then jerks the stair door open and howls Where the deuce are the matches? She gives him a minute direction where to find the matches, and adds that she would rather go and get the water berself than have the whole neighborhood raised about it. After which James finds the matches, procures the water and comes up-stairs and plunges into bed.

Presently his wife says: "James, let's have an understanding about money matters. Now, next week I've got to pay—"I don't know what you've got to pay. and don't care," shouts James, as he lurches around and jums his face against the wail; "ail I want is steep." "That's all very well for you," snavs

his wife, as she pulls the covers viciously "you never think of the worry and trouble that I have. And there is Ar minta, who, I believe, is taking the "Let her take 'em." says James

Herevpon she begins to cry softly, but about the time James is falling into a gentle doze she punches him in the ribs with her elbow and says: "Did you hear that scandal about Mrs. Jones!" "Where'' says James, sleepily.
"Why, Mrs. Jones."

"Where?" inquires James.
"I declare," said his wife, "you are getting more stupid every day. You know Mrs. Jones that lives at No 21 Well, day before yesterday Susan Smith told Mrs. Thompson that Sam Barker had said that Mrs. Jones had—

Here she paused and listened. James is snoring in profound slumber. With a enort of rage she pulls all the covers off him, wraps up 'in them, and lays awake until 2 a. m., thinking how badly used she is. And that is the way the married woman goes to sleep.

American Carpet Manufacture. Philadelphia Carpet Trade: Recent investigations by our editorial force have developed some interesting and timely figures of the present magnitude and prosperity of the trade which it represents. Glancing at the power-loom in-grain branch, we find that there are in position in the United States 4.211 looms devoted mainly to the wear ing of extra and medium super curpets. Of these fooms 2 189 are in Philadelphia, the remainder being scattered from Au-In states they are as follows: Pennsylvania, 2,180: New Yorks 209 Massachusetts, 875, Connecticut, 847. The average yield of an ingrain power-loom is thirty ards per diem, and the possible annual ield of the entire country in extra-supers 87,899,000 yards per annum. value of the same is, at 60 cents per yard. \$22,739,400. But all ingrain power-

froms are not running on "extras," and due allowance will be made The growth of the brussels industry is interesting, too. In 1836 brussels carpets were being woven in a few cellars in Philadelphia by hand. Away back about that time also, the Anburn, (N. Y.) state prison, under Mr. Barber, was turning out body brussels, and the old factory at Astoria, which E. S. Higgins bought in 1844, was one of the first to make The brossels manufacture the Bigelow loom was perfected, is famil iar and need not be rehearsed. the war the great companies at Hartfold. Lowell, and Clinton have assumed huge proportions, and turn out each year a magnificant product in brussels, and other concerns are growing up to them In the decade past, Philadelphia has borned, and contains to-day, a large proportion of the bomed, and contains to-day, a large proportion of the brussels machinery of the country. There are in the United States, in position, or about to eplaced, 1,197 brussels looms.

The number in each state is as follows Pennsylvania, 485; New York, 106; Con-necticut, 103; Massachusetts, 493; New Jersey, 10. The average yield of a brussels loom is tifty yards per day, and all the brussels looms in the country, running on regular time, would yield 17,995 000 yards in one year. Sundays and holidays excluded. Averaging stouts and five-frame goods at \$1 per yard, the value of ur total brussels product would be \$17,995,000. The largest tapestry-brussels concern

in the United States is that of Alex Smith & Sons Co., at Yonkers, N. Y. They have 350 looms on tapestries, and can turn out probably four hundred and fiftyfive thousand yards per month, worth in tenwire quality at the last list, \$351,620. Tapestry looms stand around among the several states as follows: Pennsylvania (Philadelphia), 836; New York, 898, Massachusetts, 189; New Jersey, 87; total.

1,510. The total value of the tapestry product of the county varies greatly. Were the 1,510 looms all running on tabwhich they are far from doing, many be ing on velvess only), the yearly average would foot up 22,650,000 yards, worth, at 60 eents per yard, \$13,590,000. Power-loom tapestry brussels were first made in America by E. S. Higgins & Co., on the Bigelow loom, and at this writing

the prejudice in favor of English goods has disappeared. American tapestries are excelled by none in intrinsic value Concerning tapestry-vervets it is diffi cult to estimate. Any modern tapestry loom can be adjusted for velvets, and it is difficult to learn how many are to-day weaving velvet carpets. A tapestry loom will run out fifty yards of velvet per day, and the possible yield of the country can be gotten at by multiplying all the tapes-try looms in position by the product of try leoms in position by Velvets were popular from England forty to fifty years ago and even earlier. have again fully asserted themselves and become a standard fabric

PILES: PILES: PILES
A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itchin and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams, (an Indian remedy), called Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. A single Williams' Indian Pile Obttment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. Williams' Indian Pile Obttment absorbs the tumors, aliays the intense liching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of private parts, and for nothing elsa.

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Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment cures as by magic. Pimples. Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Salt Kheum, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, and Oid Obstinate Ulcers.

Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of Bosons. Retailed by Kuhn & Co., and Schroeter & Conrad. At wholesale by C. F. Goodman.

A Congress of Nations. A Buffalo street-car recently carried a potley freight. A Chinaman with a laundry package, a negro with a white-wash brush, an Indian with a basket of sassafras, an Italian with a bag of pea-nuts, an Irishman, a German, and a genume American dude made up quite a "Congress of Nations."

When Laby was sick, we gave her Casteria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Will Loose His Foot.

A carpenter named Johnson fell from a scaffold on Thirteenth street vesterday and sustained a compound, cominutes and complicated fracture of his right ankle, which will make amputation of the limb necessary, Drs. Galbraith, Hoffman and Lucke will perform the opera-



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Railway Time Table OMAHA.

The following is the time of arrival and departure of trains by Central Standard Time at the local depots. Trains of the C., St. P., M. & O. arrive and depart from their depot, carner of 14th and Webster streets; trains on the B. & M. C. B. & Q. and K. C., St. J. & C. B. from the H. & M. depot all others from the Union Pacific depot.

Bridge trains will leave U P. depot at 6:85-Bridge train will leave U P. depot at 6:85-Bridge 1:20 - 8:40 - 8:50 - Brid 100 - 1:00 a. m.: H1:00 1:20 - 1:56 - 2:00 - 8:00 - 8:4:90 - 5:00 - 5:30 - 6:10 -37:35 + 8:30 - 8:40 - 8:30 - 13:00 - 5:30 - 5:30 - 6:10 - 1:50 - 1:50 - 2:30 - 3:00 - B 4:00 - 5:00 - 5:30 - 6:10 - 1:00 - 11:10 p. m.

Leave Transfer for Omaha at 7:12 - B 9:15 - 9:30 - 9:32 - 10:27 - 11:37 a. m; 1:37 - 2:13 - 2:37 - 3:30 - 8:37 - 4:37 - 5:50 - 6:42 - 7:20 - 7:50 - 5:50

11:52 p. m. CONNECTING LINES.
Arrival and departure of trains from the Transfer Depot at Council Bluffs: DEPART. ARRIVE. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC. B 7:15 A. M. B 9:15 A. M. C 6:40 P. M. D 9:15 A. M. B 5:30 P. M. B 7:0) P. M. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTER N. CHICAGO, BUBLINGTON & QUINCY. CHICAGO, MILWAUREE & ST. PAUL.

KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE & COUNCIL BLUFFS WARASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC A 3:00 P. M. A 5:30 P. M. BIOUX CITY & PACIFIC A 7:65 A. M. A 6:25 P. M. A 9:15 A. M. A 8:50 P. M. Depart. WESTWARD. WESTWARD Arrive. 5:20a Pacific Express
10:55a Denver Express
1:00a Local Express
8:10a Mail and Express
1:55a Night Express
1:5part SOUTHWARD 6:40m Arrivo. Liepart SOUTHWARD.

A.M. F. M. MI-SOURI PACIFIC.

11 10a Day Express

9:10b Night Express

K. C. ST J. & C. B.

9:20a 8:45b Vis Pinttenouth

Denset Northward. 6:30u

1:008 7:39

Depart. NORTHWARD, Art
A.M. P. N. C., ST. P., M. & O. A.M.
S. 15n
Siblia City Express
5:85c Cakland Accommod n 10:50s PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. | Dispart, EASTWARD, Astron. | A. M. P. M. | C. H. & Q. | A. M. P. M. | B.29 | C.00 | Via Pintismouth | P.20 | 7.00

NOTE-A, trains daily: ii, daily except Sun-day: C; daily except Saturday; D, daily except Monday. HARD AND SOFT COAL AND WOOD.

OFF: C. dally except Saturday; D. daily ex ega Monday.

STOCK YARD TRAINS
will inve C. P. depot, Omeha at *0:40-7:21-10:00 a.m.; 1:00-2:00-4:00-5:22-5:00 p. m.

Pacific Express \$:20 p. m.; Denver Ex, 10:25 a.m.; Local Ex, 5:00 p. m.

Leave stock yards for Omeha at *7:00-9:00-10:25 a.m.; 2:20-2:25-4:22-5:00-9:25 p. m.

Attantic Ex. 1c S. O. 7:25 a.m.; Chicaro Ex, ic. S. O. 5:07 p.m.; Local Ex, ko. S. O. 10:25 a.m.

Mo. Pac. Ex., ic. S. O. 5:47 p. m.; 24 M. P. Ex.